CLEVELAND WEEKLY PLAIN DEALER.

TERMS—Single Copy, One Dollar and Fifty; Clubs of 10 and upwards, One Dollar. "WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION." TERMS—Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME XX. CLEVELAND, WEDNESDAY MARCH 6, 1861. NUMBER 9.

Poetry.

POETRY AND PATRIOTISM.

The following patriotic Song is from one of the fair daughters of Michigan to whom we extend our [illegible].

Fair Mabel Cline, you are welcome.

For the Plain Dealer.

UNION AND LIBERTY.

BY MABEL CLINE.

Columbia, in childhood thy name was dear to me,
Linked closely as thou ever wert, with truth and liberty;
Thy sunny skies are all our own, by many battles won
Land where fell many a hero b[illegible]d, land of our Washington!

The booming cannon told its tale our mountain, plain and dell,
And while upon full many a lip was victory, they fell;
Ah! yes—they fell there side by side, the noble and the brave,
Conquered, and conquering alike, they found a lowly grave.

On, on they pushed o'er friend and foe, their hearts knew naught of fear
Till all was gained—while from each lip rang "Victory!" loud and clear—
"Victory—victory is ours," they cried; it flew from shore to shore,
While from the field our Stars and Stripes triumphantly they bore.

Oh! wou'd ye blot them from our view with dark despotic sway,
And bring again upon our head another fatal day?
Stay, stay thy hand, ere reaches us the cannon's fearful roar,
Pause—know ye that ye tread upon Columbia's hallowed shore?

Go to Potomac's distant shore, where peaceful waters wave
And brightest stars forever keep their vigils round a grave,
Ye traitors go, and muse ye there, ere the dark deed be done,
And hear each passing zephyr sigh the name of Washington!

[illegible]
And that upon the battle field he'll lead our band no more?
Go to his grave, and pledge ye there, upon thy bended knee,
Henceforth we're wholly, solely thine, Union and Liberty!

Woodland Cottage, Feb. 19, 1861.

MOULDER AWAY.

BY THOS. HENRY BACON.

Man in his pride
Passes along,
Earth is his bride,
Gain is his song.
While the young blood
Courses his veins,
Mammon, the god,
Over him reigns.
Slight is the fear
That he will e'er,
In future day
Moulder away.

Pale 'neath the lid
Coging death's prey,
Lieth the dead,
Cold as the clay
There is a worm
Waiting for him,
There is a form
Spectral and grim,
Guarding the prey,
And the cold clay
Yields to his sway,
Moulders away.

[illegible]

I have visited the grave three times since. An old man who lives near by, receives a yearly [illegible] [illegible] flowers. Sweet, gentle girl! She would have graced any society. The cold treatment of her family made her an out cast; her seducer deserted her. God was good to her, however, and took her away early; and one hundred as warm hearts as ever beat stood around her grave when the cold earth fell upon the coffin, and breathed a prayer for her soul's peace.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

An Incident of the Revolution—An Attempt to Poison General Washington—Discovery and Confusion of the Criminal.

A surgeon in the American army relates this story:

"A simple girl was instrumental in saving the life of Washington. I can speak of it now; it can do no harm. It was about the middle of June, 1776, and while the General was in New York, waiting the approach of the king's troops, that the girl came to Francis, her present husband, whom she considered in the light of a royalist, and informed him, as a secret she had overheard, that there was a plan in operation among the government men to destroy the rebel leader—as she termed the Commander-in-chief—by poison, which was to be plentifully mingled with green peas, a favorite vegetable of his, on the following day, at Richmond Hill, the head quarters, where he was to dine. Francis went immediately to Washington, and acquainted him with the danger that threatened him. The General, having listened with the most careful attention, said:

"'My friend, I thank you; your fidelity has saved my life—to what reserve the Almighty only knows! But now, for our own safety, I charge you to return to your house, and let not a word of what you have related to me pass your lips, it would involve you in certain ruin; and Heaven forbid that your life should be forfeited or endangered by your faith to me. I will take the necessary steps to prevent, and at the same time discover, the instrument of this most wicked device.'

"The next day, about two hours before dinner, he sent for his guard, told him of the plot, and requested that he would disguise himself as a female, and go to the kitchen—there to keep a strict watch on the peas until they should be served for the table.

"The young man carefully observed the directions he had received, and had not long been [illegible]

Inagural Address of the President of the Confederated States.

Montgomery, Feb. 18.—The inaugural ceremonies to day were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty of military, and citizens of the different States.

Mr. Davis commenced precisely at 1 o'clock. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America—Friends and Fellow Citizens: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the provisional government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me, with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter on the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence with the blessing of Providence which we have asserted, and which with the blessing of Providence we intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established. The declared compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this confederacy it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, peacefully appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Inde- [illegible]

[illegible]

your wisdom and patriotism I rely to direct and support me in the performance required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, but not the system of our government. The Constitution framed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it and in the judicial construction it has received we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the great interpretation of that instrument and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous in the midst of perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart and hear our purpose of high resolve animates and actuate the whole. Where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty and equality, obstacles may retard but they cannot long frequent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by virtuous people. Reverently, let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by his blessings, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and with a continuance of his favor ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and to prosperity.

Hon. S. S. Cox an Artist.

We have seldom seen an artist more dashing or more true to life in sketching portraits [illegible] was the Hon. [illegible] Cox [illegible] Hutchins, Stanton, Ashley and Corwin constituted the group, and as each came up in turn his likeness, in lively colors and true to life, took its place on the canvass, with Judge Brinkerhoff and John Brown unmistakably visible in the background. We admire the picture and deem it worth an *ebony* frame. Here is a section of the picture. Mr. Cox said:

Mr Speaker, there are various classes of Republicans. The gentleman (Mr. Hutchins) belongs to the worst of the Abolition wing, and well may he defend his predecessor, Mr. Giddings. That godless old man, after spending a public life devoted to hate, ill will and sedition, was retired because he did one thing that was right—voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill. He has since been making up for his loss of [illegible]

[illegible]

But, sir, I wanted to call attention especially to an ungenerous attack upon myself. I did not expect it from the gentleman. He said I was always very busy in the House furnishing *facts* [illegible] southern members to attack the north here. I would like him to name the southern man to whom I furnished facts, in the manner or for the purpose stated. Name him, if you can! I will pause for you to name one.

Mr Hutchins. I think that when the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Leake, was discussing the conduct of Governor Dennison——

Mr. Cox. Yes, sir, I was about to refer to that. I asked the privilege of Governor Leake to take the floor; and in my place I gave the *facts* to the House and the country, and not to Governor Leake; I gave them with a view to the proper remedy, and *from no other motive.* I meet these issues openly, here and elsewhere. I stand here with a duty to the whole country. I speak not alone for my own district, and my own State. But when I have information that the Constitution and laws have been violated anywhere, and that gross wrongs have been done to our own mother State of Virginia and our own sister State of Kentucky, I will never hesitate, both here and at home, to denounce the unfaithful men, even though they do disgrace the State of Ohio. [Applause in the galleries.] The gentleman undertakes to acknowledge that I am a Union man—Good God! What an admission to come from the successor of Joshua R. Giddings! [Renewed applause.] How refreshing from a man like my colleague, who was nominated and elected because he was more radical than Mr. Giddings himself! Mr. Giddings could teach [illegible] [illegible] conspiracies in the [illegible] district, for the purpose of attacking the officers of the law and defeating the execution—not stopping at murder to accomplish such designs. He could advise the "shooting down as pirates" of officers engaged in executing the laws of the United States. If Mr. Giddings, who had no scruples as to murder in defeating the law, was left at home, how far *would* the gentleman go who superseded Mr. Giddings because he was more ultra and reliable than Mr. Giddings?

He says he is for the Union, but with an "if and and;" qualifying his remark with the phrase that he is only for the Union, "if *liberty* be not crucified." He knows, or ought to know, that the Union is the only shield of liberty. But he means, if he means anything, that, if there be power in the Government to crush out slavery, either in the Territories or in States, then he is for the Union; but he is not for it [illegible]

Humorous Clippings.

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."

—A Mr. Lyon having declined to fight a duel, was called a dog, when he coolly remarked that a living dog is better than a dead *Lyon.*

—The fraternal advice of the Providence *Journal* to Kansas is, "Now, young sister State, don't you go and secede before we have had a chance to spend a few millions on you."

—There is a Bible in the library of the University of Gottingen written on five thousand four hundred and seventy-six palm-leaves.

—Goethe says:—"I see no fault committed that I have not committed myself." Had the gentleman ever committed suicide?

—An American editor says, that in the whole course of his political life "his mouth never uttered a lie." The gentleman probably speaks through his nose.

—In reading a sporting paper, a lad found the letters P. R. (prize ring) and asked his father what they meant. The old gentleman replied, "Pugnacious Ruffianism."

—Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

—When men drop dead, who picks it up?

—Those who go to sea are certain to have salt-rheum.

—[illegible] in a garret.

—The chap who looked b[illegible] in the face, was put out of countenance.

—Can any one inform us of the rate of the "rent the envious Casca made?"

—Every fish must be a successful free lover, for it finds so many a fin ities.

—Who is the most melancholy of young ladies? Miss Ann-Throp.

—English Prize Bull.—"The Irish Directory," said Brown. "Can Ireland produce such a thing? Surely to keep up national character, it ought to be full of blunders!" "Yes, to be accurate it ought," said Jones.

—The real victim of a coquette is the man she marries.

—A couple of sailors were recently arrested [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PLAIN DEALER.

Plain Dealer Bookbinders cannot Supervise as Cheaply as Others.

OLIVESLAND, OHIO.

J. W. OLIVE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DOLLAR DEALER

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ONE DOLLAR.

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TWO DOLLARS.

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As we are to have a contest of Administration, a Revolution, a Dissolution of the Union, Civil War, and the next session of Congress, every body wants a good Newspaper, and we invite our friends to help us to the end of the year, as we expect to help them.

Up! Send in your subscriptions at once.

The Plain Dealer for 1861!

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SUBS COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.

Send on the Funds of the Friends of the President's Message.

THE PLOT TO DESTROY HIS LIFE.

HIS ESCAPE TO THE CAPITAL.

THE REIGN OF TERROR BEGUN.

The Telegraph brings in detail a frightful account of plot and conspiracy already organized to destroy the Presidential Head of the Government, and throw the Country into Civil War and war. It is too generally known that his journey was changed in Baltimore from the 11th to 12th, through that city and into Washington in a style rather than was Lord Aug. Fitzgerald. Know Nottingham, a secret order and which Gen. Jackson spoke in a letter to Secretary Old Hickory, Jr., and Gen. Jackson Eglen," Butler Says," and "Bloody Talbot" were to kick up a general row, and in the melee and fight the President was to be murdered by some hand unknown. The Mayor was put in possession of the secret by a "friend," and he managed to send the first President elect down and ahead of his train to Washington. It is generally believed that the murderous plot in Baltimore was defeated by the poisoning at the National Hotel where the President stopped. So, although the Secrets may have no provision to follow in these revolutionary times, we regard a "suspicion" as fair cause to regard as treasonable, and he hold to have it fulfilled.

The plot will be thoroughly investigated, and if it really existed will do much to consolidate public sentiment in the North as well as in the Conservatives in the border States against the wicked secessionists. If however it proves to be a false alarm, it will throw officials on the President and his party, and will make the Republican ides of the Marylanders to a high degree.

The proposition to make Washington and Baltimore even then telegraphed the day before the President arrived.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.—It is not considered to-day that the suspicion of Mr. Lincoln's

The way to test an officer's Ability is the Unbalanced.

It is no evidence that the Supporters of the Democratic party have a chance at the federal offices that were created, they know that the power to come at the earliest Union victory. Petitions, letters, and big words pours, and the most sought, and many bitter under the impression that the longest petition, Has the latest pole "broke the camel's back" for promotion.

If office seekers know the Ups to which persons are to prepare the Republican ranks and file at Washington, they might save themselves a world of trouble and time. Applications for office are altogether useless, but many do. There are thousands and thousands of applications for office without petitions to make them known. Those who are most worthy of office are the most modest and both are equally entitled, a position over into the ranks, but like soldiers appointed.

The contest having been decided by Presidential election, and no many parties in it, that it has been found totally impracticable for our Democratic or even Union or Conservative to obtain an office upon the ground of party service. They cannot personally know one in a thousand of the applicants. They are obliged to refer all to some such testify and consequently Congressmen have become overwhelmed with letters of recommendation. A number of Congress is supposed to know personally the prominent men of his party in his district, and he can do more near proper to appoint. Members are always willing to take a great relief in the appointing power. If he has a great relief in the appointing power. If he has been elected by a majority of 1,000 he is entitled to control, and this course is considered safest by all the appointing power, by the Administration and people. Where there are no Administration Representatives in a District, the Senators

Southern opinion as to Southern Resistance.

The Mercantile people of Charleston and Mobile help after they by the Republican press in the North, in the alleged "wealthy" of the South in case of secession in the Union. Petitions, letters, and big words pours, and the most sought, and many bitter under the impression that the longest petition, Has the latest pole "broke the camel's back" for promotion.

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"HAIL TO THE CHIEF!"

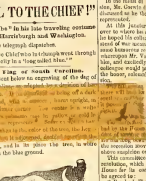
"Old Abe" in his late traveling costume between Harrisburg and Washington.

[By electric telegraph dispatches

We present below an engraving of the President while passing through Harrisburg, on his way to Baltimore city in a long veiled blind."

The Ring or Sixth Carolina.

We present below an engraved from a specimen of the new coin of the Republic of South Carolina, which is now in circulation in that State. The device is a palmetto tree, with a star above it, and a crescent on the left side of the tree, in which appears the motto, "Sixth Carolina." Around the tree are the words, "South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860." The reverse has a wreath of palmetto leaves, with the words "Sixth Carolina" in the centre. The coin is of the size of a dollar piece, and is made of silver.



Free Negroes Coming North.

Sixty-three negroes from North Carolina boarded a train, passed through Maryland the other day, and last week 70 negroes, expelled from South Carolina, passed through Philadelphia. Where they and many more are said to be on their way to Canada.

Washington Despatches.

ARKANSAS AND SECESSION.

TARIFF BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Preparations for the Inauguration.

By T. Worcester, Feb. 19.

IN HOUSE.

The House this morning commenced an elaborate session which lasted till some by its consideration. The Senate Tariff bill was taken up, and the question of the Committee of the Whole, the object of giving the Committee of the Whole, the object of giving the Committee of the Whole, the object of giving

CITY FACTS AND FANCIES

From the Oil Regions.

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb. 21.

DEAR GRAY:—The first place where oil was discovered in the valley of the Mahoning was about ten miles below this place and two miles below Lowell on Mahoning river. It is called the Strawbridge Well and is owned by a man named STRAWBRIDGE and other individuals from Sharon. There was no surface show of oil, but indications of soil so similar to those at Oil Creek, induced Mr. STRAWBRIDGE to sink a well. He came to an excellent flow of oil at a depth of 175 feet and it now pumps from six to eight barrels of oil per day. It has been in successful operation for several months. The ... and Pittsburgh refiners pay 30 cents a gallon for this oil ... the well and return the vessels. STRAWBRIDGE & Co have leased land near Youngstown and commenced operations.

The Nesbit Well, owned by NESBIT & Co ... Newcastle, is situated one mile below the Strawbridge well. They have been operating about four months and have reached a depth of 315 feet. They will be ready to pump next week. It is supposed to be about a five barrel well.

Powers Well, one mile below Lowell, is sunk to the depth of 255 feet. They pumped one day and obtained eight barrels of oil. The pump ceasing to work, an examination was made and 36 feet of quicksand was discovered in the bottom of the well, covering up all oil crevices. This is now being removed and the well will be in operation again very soon. The firm are from Newcastle and Pittsburgh.

The well of BOOK, BROWN & Co. near Brown's Grist Mill, at Lowell, completes the list of wells in the valley that are working, or where they have a sure thing. Numerous other wells are being sunk with excellent "shows" of oil. There are from 130 to 140 wells in different stages of progress between Youngstown and the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango rivers, forming the Beaver, a distance of 18 miles.

I visited Lowell. The road follows the river and canal, winding through the beautiful valley of the Mahoning. I passed on the way numerous ... where individuals who have leased "oil territory" are preparing to "put down a hole," as they call it in the oil vernacular. Lowell is a little town of a few hundred inhabitants. The derricks are thick below the village in the valley. The only well that has been got in operation is the one referred to above, BOOK, BROWN & Co's. After oil was discover[ed] ... has been sold as low as 15 cents. From the first of last August to the first of January 1,705 barrels of oil were shipped at Warren to Cleveland over the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. During the month of January last 1,120 barrels were shipped at the same place, and the number will exceed that this month doubtless.

There are a number of Cleveland men operating here, among them the following named persons. O. C. SCOVILL, E SCOVILL, N. C. HILL, W FARNAN, O. N. SKEELS, T. WINCH, Dr. NEWBERRY, PRATT & BARTHOLOMEW, C. GARLICK, PARISH & KNIGHT, C. WAITE, — BALLARD, L. C. THAYER. A few of them are working their wells profitably. It is difficult to ascertain correctly from a proprietor of a well what amount of oil he is pumping. I don't question their honesty, but Mecca oil possesses magnifying qualities, and when it gets into their eyes, as it often does, a small dipper looks as big as a barrel to them. Then by a singular inadvertance they sometimes neglect to substract the barrels of water which are pumped up with every gallon of oil.

The cost of engine and outfit for pumping is about $1,000. This morning N. C. HILL of Cleveland commenced pumping at a well he has just completed. It is not doing so well as he expected it would from the indications. He thinks it will yield 3 or 4 barrels per day. To see one of these pumps in operation you would think nothing but water was brought up. The liquid is conveyed from the pump into a vat where the oil rises to the top of the water in a thick scum of about the color of chocolate and nearly as thick as soft soap. The water passes off into another vat and sometimes into two or three so as to retain the oil that may escape with it from the first vat. The water is allowed to run on to the ground after passing through the vats, and then in the drain a succession of little dams are constructed to save any stray particles of oil, which rise to the top of the still water and are skimmed off and saved. The pumps are worked night and day, two engineers being employed to each pump. The oil is drawn off the tops of the vats into barrels.

A small oil refinery belonging to FRENCH & Co., of Painesville, took fire on Tuesday last and was consumed. The hands went to dinner having considerable oil boiling in the retort, ... it boiled over and took fire. There is another refinery just built and nearly ready to operate.

I talk oil to every body I meet here. Met a plain Dutch farmer this morning and got into conversation with him. Says he—"ven I komed here and commenced vor to poomp I bad some mooney. I poomped a little vile and then I didn't ...

[illegible]

Lincoln's Reception in New York.

Enthusiasm of the people—Rush of the crowd.

Mayor Wood's conservative Speech—The President's Reply.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The President elect was formally received by Mayor Wood this morning at the City Hall.

The ceremonies took place in the Governor's room, punctually at 11 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock the police, under the immediate superintendence of Deputy Carpenter, took their station at the City Hall. A space was enclosed by chains leading to the stairs, within which none but those having the privilege of entry to the Governor's room were admitted.

... half past 10 a large crowd had assembled in the Park, awaiting the arrival of the President elect.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock Mayor Wood, accompanied by the members of the Common Council and of the ... Press took up their position in the Governor's room, and shortly afterward the shouts of the people outside announced that Mr Lincoln had reached the City Hall. He soon appeared, accompanied by the Committee of the Common Council appointed to meet him in Albany, and was introduced by the Chairman, Alderman Cornell, to Mayor Wood.

The Mayor stood on one side of a table that occupied the upper end of the room, and Mr. Lincoln took a position immediately opposite to him on the other side of the table. The appearance of the two men was most striking.

The chief magistrate of the city, dressed in his usual taste in a suit of black, with a black overcoat buttoned tightly across his breast, looked at his distinguished visitors and never removed his eye from him during the delivery of the two addresses.

The chief magistrate of the nation was also dressed in black. Taller by a head than the Mayor, he looked calm and collected, but did not return the steady gaze that was fixed upon him.

Mr. Wood, in a clear, distinct voice, spoke as follows:

MR. LINCOLN:—As the Mayor of New York it becomes my duty to extend to you an official welcome in behalf of the corporation. In doing so, permit me to say that this city has never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers, or resting under graver responsibilities, than circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered Government to reconstruct, and a discontented and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism, and an elevated comprehension of the whole country and its varied interests, opinions and prejudices, to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious condition. If I refer to this topic, sir, it is because New York is deeply interested. ...

[illegible]

... united by a purpose to perpetuate the Union and liberties of the people. As such I accept this reception more gratefully than I could do did I believe it was tendered to me as an individual.

The speech was followed by hearty applause.

Mr. Lincoln was then introduced to the Assembly Chamber.

The Speaker addressed him appropriately.

Mr. Lincoln replied:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen: I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of this Legislature, I return to you and them my thanks for the reception which the people of New Jersey have given me through their chosen representatives. As for the time, being the people of the United States, I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect, with which I have been greeted, I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence of the Union and Constitution, I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New Jersey, a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is therefore to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union and Constitution and the liberties of the people.

You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is a time when the gravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs.

Under these circumstances you will readily see why I should not speak in detail, of course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper I should avail myself of all the information and all the time at my command in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I shall deem the best and safest, and from which I shall have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the North, the South, the East, the West and the whole country—take it I hope in good temper; certainly with no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am—none who would do more to preserve it, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly,—(Here the audience broke into cheers so loud and long that it was impossible to hear Mr Lincoln's voice,) and if I do my duty and do it right, you will sustain me, will you not? (Loud cheers and cries of "Yes, yes, we will.") Received as I am by members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of State through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is, for if it should suffer from the attack now there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended and must beg leave to stop here.

The procession moved to the Trenton House where Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly to the crowd outside. A splendid collation. The train left at ...

[illegible]

... (Applause.) While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promise to use that force upon the proper emergency, while I make these acknowledgements, I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope we shall have no use for them. (Loud applause.)

That it will never become their duty to spill blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood, I promise that in so far as I may have wisdom to direct, if so painful a result shall be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. (Cheers.)

Allusion has also been made by one of your honored speakers to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburgh, in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say in regard to that matter, that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded and I have seen no occasion since to add to them or abstract from them. ... stand (Applause.)

Adding, only ... to have an expression ... of Pennsylvania ... allow me again ... most sincere thanks.

Speaker Palmer delivered ... oration for the day—"Washington" ... enthusiastically received.

Mr. Lincoln retired to his hotel, and the assemblage dispersed. The remainder of the afternoon and evening passed quietly by Lincoln receiving a few friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The ceremony of raising a flag of 34 stars over the Hall of Independence, by Lincoln, was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied, a vast number of ladies being present. The weather was cool and bracing. At 7 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Hall, and there received by Theodore Cuyler, who warmly welcomed him to its venerable walls in the hour of national peril and distress, when the great work achieved by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers seems threatened with instant ruin.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

MR. CUYLER:—I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place, where were collected the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle ... sprung the institutions ... You have kindly suggested that ... the task of restoring peace ... distracted condition of the country ... originated and ... this Hall. I have never ... that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. ...

[illegible]

... fairly represents, or should represent the majority of the nation. [Cheers.]

It is true, as your worthy Mayor has said, that there is anxiety amongst the citizens of the United States at this time. I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied portion of our fellow citizens do not point us to anything in which they are being injured, or are about to be injured, for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time is artificial. If there be those who differ with me upon this subject, they have not pointed out the substantial difficulty that exists. I do not mean to say that an artificial panic may not do considerable harm. That it has done such, I do not deny.

The hope has been expressed by your Mayor, that I may be able to restore peace and harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy of him, and most happy indeed will I be if I shall be able to verify and fulfill the hope. ... equal to the heart, it will be for future ... determine. It were useless to speak of details of plans now. I shall speak officially on next Monday week. If I should not speak then it were useless for me to do so now. When I do speak I shall take such grounds as I deem best calculated to restore harmony and prosperity to the country, and tend to the perpetuity of the Nation and liberty of these States and this people.

Your worthy Mayor has expressed the wish, in which I join with him, that it were convenient for me to remain in your city long enough to consult with your merchants and manufacturers, or, as it were, to listen to those breathings rising within the consecrated walls wherein the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were originally framed and adopted [Enthusiastic applause.] I assure you, and your worthy Mayor, I had hoped upon this occasion and upon all occasions during my life I shall do nothing inconsistent with the teachings of these holy and most sacred walls.—I have never asked anything that does not breathe from these walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of the teachings which come forth from these sacred walls. May my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prove false to these teachings.

Fellow-Citizens, I have addressed you longer than I expected to do, and now allow me to bid you good night.

Mr Lincoln returned and it is supposed subsequently held a levee.

The Hotel is densely crowded this evening, and an immense crowd outside. Mr. Lincoln stands at the head of the staircase, continually bowing; hundreds passing him every few minutes. Occasionally a wild hurrah goes up for "Uncle Abe."

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 22.—The train arrived at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln was escorted by the military to the Jones House, where he was introduced to the crowd by the Governor, who welcomed him to the Capital, and who said in case reconciliation fails, they will be ready to aid, by men and money, to maintain the Constitution.

Mr Lincoln returned thanks. Referring to the distraction of the country, he said he hoped a resort to arms would never become necessary.

The President then proceeded to the Capital, where he was welcomed by the Speakers of the Senate and House.

Mr Lincoln responded:

I appear before you to respond, in a very few words, to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great commonwealth for the overwhelming ...

[illegible]

... The members of the City Council paid their respects to him, and the procession moved directly towards the platform erected in front of the State House.

On Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the platform he was hailed with outbursts of applause from the surrounding multitude.

Mr. Benton, of the select committee, made a brief address, inviting Mr. Lincoln to raise the flag.

Mr. Lincoln replied in a patriotic speech, stating a cheerful compliance with the request.—He alluded to the original flag of thirteen stars, saying that the number had increased as time rolled on, and we became a happy, powerful people.

LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON CITY.

HE GOES THROUGH BALTIMORE UNDER FALSE COLORS.

He is warned that an attempt will be ...

A Counsel of his friends advise him to pass through secretly.

THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE INDIGNANT.

Conflicting Rumors.

One Report says that the Republicans insisted on making the reception a partisan affair.

Another Report has it that Gen. Scott sent a Messenger to warn him.

Lincoln warmly received at Washington.

Douglas calls on him and welcomes him with the whole Illinois Delegation.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock in cog, and went direct to Washington.

His family and ... of his party will arrive at ... much excitement is occasioned by the ...

WASHINGTON, ... —Not a little sensation prevailed ... this morning as soon as it became ... Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train.

It was attempted ... sought to conceal the facts, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence.

He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction without any formality and was immediately driven to Williard's Hotel. He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay.

Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this P. M, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator Bigler and Representative Jno. Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

A special despatch to the *Times* says that on Saturday night, after Mr. Lincoln retired, he was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. ...

[illegible]

The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. Srethen, W. L. Marshall, L. Blumenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E Gleason, J. M. Farmer and F S. Cochrane, the latter on behalf of the Electoral College.

All of them feel very indignant in the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore as evidenced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood he was opposed to it, but was overruled by other parties who have assumed control of his movements.

A crowd blocked up all the Covert street depot and on arrival of the train greeted it with groans on learning that Mr. Lincoln was not on board.

Arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force was all out, and fully equipped. All good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested.

The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration would have aroused bad feeling in the minds of some, and partially caused a disturbance, other wise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

WASHINGTON, Feb 23.—After an interview between the President and Mr Lincoln, the former introduced Mr. Lincoln to the Cabinet, which was then in session.

Mr. Lincoln, in company with Mr. Seward, subsequently paid his respects to Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Mr. Lincoln and family, and suite, arrived here in the afternoon train.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Scott returned Mr Lincoln's call at 2 P. M., and was warmly greeted.

At 4 o'clock the Illinois Delegation, without respect to party, headed by Senator Douglas, called upon Mr. Lincoln and paid their respects. The meeting was less formal, perhaps, than would be the case at an interview with any other Delegation, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintances before. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was peculiarly pleasant.

Among the callers of Mr. Lincoln this P. M., were the venerable Frank Blair and his son Montgomery Blair.

At 6 o'clock Dr. Puelsto, Secretary of the Peace Congress, presented a Committee to Mr. Lincoln, announcing that the members of the Congress were anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln, and requested the latter to name the hour when he would receive them.

Mr. Lincoln replied that he would be happy to receive them at 9 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Lincoln left his hotel and proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Mr. Seward, with whom he dined.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Lincoln received the Peace Congress. Gov. Chase, of Ohio, introduced Mr Tyler. Mr. Lincoln received him with all the respect due his position. Several Delegates were then presented to Mr. Lincoln by Gov. Chase in the usual manner. ...

[illegible]

... pated by a special messenger sent thence to meet Mr. Lincoln at Philadelphia with despatches from Gen. Scott and the War Department, urging him to come through Baltimore unexpectedly, as they had specific information of hostile purposes against him there, as to which they could not be mistaken. This information was obtained through official secret agents.

Mr. Lincoln dined privately yesterday with Senator Seward and Mr Hamlin, and attended St. Johns Church in company with the former, with whom his relations evidently continue to be of the most cordial nature.

Mr Lincoln remains at his Hotel quarters and will not go to his private house as anticipated. He received several visitors to-day. The hotel halls are crowded with people anxious to get a sight at him. He told his friends to let all come that could as he was glad to see and welcome all. He ... public property now and would as far as ... personal ease and as his duties would ... preclude the possibility of a general ...

... Crittenden and Hon. ... called on him to-day. The interview between Senator Crittenden and Mr. Lincoln was a very agreeable one. Mr. Crittenden expression himself afterwards much pleased with him and has strong hopes that he will bring the country ...

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—No community could manifest more anxiety regarding the late movements of Mr. Lincoln than Philadelphia. Its like has seldom been experienced here. Extras were in unparalleled demand. To-day the subject has been the chief topic of conversation and statements made by prominent members of the Republican party justify the belief that fear on the part of his friends of an attempt at assassination on the train or procession at Baltimore was the real sole cause of his flight. It was discussed among the prominent members of his suite when in this city, and measures were taken to guard against such a calamity. The names of General Scott and Gov. Hicks of Maryland are prominently mentioned as among those who gave the warning, and Messrs. Judd and Davis as those who acted on it. It is possible that a statement to the public will be published by friends to justify their course and to remove from Mr. Lincoln that charge of unwarrantable apprehension. The recent speech of Mr. Lincoln at Independence Hall embodying sentiments which have been construed into an admission of negro equality is supposed to have more particularly tended to inflame the Southern mind, and is said to have created an unusual excitement at Baltimore and throughout the South.

The Peace Convention propose to adjourn over to the 4th of April.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 23.—This evening's *Bulletin* contains a dispatch from Washington to the effect that in the Peace Conference Mr. Chase of Ohio, offered a proposition that it is inexpedient to proceed to the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of Virginia, until all the States participate, and that ample time may be afforded for deliberation.

It is resolved that the Convention adjourn to the 4th of April.

An exciting debate occurred, but there is a prospect of its adoption.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 23.—The Pony Express passed at 4:30 P. M. with San Francisco dates to the 9th inst.

On the evening of the 7th all the Douglas members of the Legislature met in caucus, and agreed to advocate meeting in joint convention on the 20th inst. to elect a U. S. Senator, and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of election in joint convention should be fixed. This was regarded as favorable to Denver.

Since the caucus the Senate has adopted resolutions for a joint convention on the 20th, and ...

[illegible]

Pres. Davis' Cabinet—Toombs Sec. of State

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21.—On motion of Mr. Cobb, it was resolved that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on cotton.—Adopted.

The President nominated and Congress confirmed Toombs Secretary of State, Memminger Treasurer, and L. Pope Walker Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22d.—The Democratic State Convention unanimously adopted a series of resolutions for State sovereignty and Union rights South, in Territories, &c. A committee was appointed to convey resolutions to the President.

SCRANTON, Feb. 25.—At about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, as three men named George Brennan, Andrew Farrel and Boyle were passing a street in the city of Carbondale, they were attacked by a man named Martin Gibson. The former was instantly killed, Farrell fatally stabbed and Boyle dangerously injured. The weapon used was a large bowie knife.

No clue can be ascertained for the deed as all the parties were said to be sober.

Gibson expressed regret at being defeated in his purpose of killing all three.

The murderer passed through here on his way to Wilkesbarre Jail yesterday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The *Herald's* special Washington correspondence learns from high authority that no action will be taken by the Administration relative to the seizure of the vessels at Savannah, but that the whole subject will be left for the new administration to deal with. The Republicans do not object to this policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—More than two hours were occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in opening the bids for the $8,000,000 loan, this noon.

There were about 160 bidders, and the average amount offered on the dollar was a fraction over 90 cents.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Weekly Review of the Cleveland Wholesale Produce Market.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER OFFICE, Monday Noon, Feb. 25, 1861.

Flour and Grain.

WHEAT—Prices advanced during the week 2c ₩ bush, closing firm with sales at ... for spring. $1 0... for winter red and $1 17 for white.

CORN—Declined, with very little inquiry at 36c.

OATS—... at 25c.

RYE—... the week ...

BARLEY—Some very choice sold at 63½c.

FLOUR—Prices range from $3@$6 ₩ bbl embracing all grades from X red to XX white.

RYE FLOUR—Steady at $3 25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Lower; wholesale lots in large packages can be bought at $1 75 ₩ cwt. In small ... sacks $2@2 2...

CORN MEAL—Bolted 95c ₩ cwt, unbolted 85c.

Groceries.

SUGAR—New Orleans and Porto Rico 6¾@7½c; white coffee sugar 8¾@9c, crushed, powdered and granulated 9¾@9¾c.

COFFEE—Java 17½@18; Rio 13@14½.

MOLASSES—Advanced, sales making at 37@38 for New Orleans and 32@33c for Cuba.

RAISINS—M. R. ₩ box $3 60@3 15. Layers $3 ... Valencias ... ₩ lb.

HIGHWINES—Steady with sales at 15c.

Provisions.

MESS PORK—Small sales of $16 for No. 1, thin do can be bought at $15.

RUMPS—Wholesale lots selling at $11 50.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured sell freely at 10c.

SHOULDERS—A well trimmed article is firm at 7@8c.

LARD—Firm at 9½c for No. 1 in bbls.

HOGS—Declined. Light weights are slow at 5c; fair quality heavy at 5½c, a few very choice bring 5½c.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 9½c. Country rendered can be bought at 9c. Rough tallow in good demand at 4½@5½c, the latter price obtained only when the beefs is heavy.

EGGS—Supply increasing sales making at 10c as they arrive, when repacked they bring 11c.

DRIED APPLES—Stock large, sale of 100 bus at 3½.

CHEESE—Ohio Hamburgh is selling at 9@10c, fair Western Reserve at 8½@9c, nearly all at the latter figure.

BEANS—Demand increasing with sales of small white at 63@70c.

BUTTER—Dull at 11@12½c depending on quality.

Seeds.

CLOVER—In better demand; several lots changed hands, commencing at $4 00 and closing firm at $4 25, with sales at the latter quotation.

TIMOTHY—Steady at $2 25.

FLAXSEED—Sales at $1 12.

Oils.

NEATS FOOT OIL—Sale 40 bbls at 75c ₩ gal.

COAL OIL—Sale 10 bbls Mecca "crude" at 21.

NEW-YORK MARKET—Monday, Feb. 25. [By Telegraph.]

ASHES—Dull and unchanged, sales 25 bbls $5 06 Pots—$5 25 Pearls.

FLOUR—Receipts ... bbls. Market quiet and lower; sales 10000 bbls $5 15@5 20 superfine State; $5 ... common to medium extra Western, ... round hoop Ohio.

CANADA FLOUR—Dull and drooping. Sales 450 bbls $5 40@6 75.

RYE FLOUR—Steady $3 20@4 10.

WHEAT—... without material change, sales ... for prime and choice Milwaukee club, ... Chicago spring; ... white ...

RYE—Quiet 72@73.

BARLEY—Steady; sales 2700 bus C W 74½.

CORN—... bus. Mkt dull and scarcely so firm; sales ... old mixed ... in store; ... new do at depot.

OAT—Dull 35½@37.

PORK—Quiet at 17 15 mess, 12 75 prime.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Quiet.

LARD—Dull. Sales 300 bbls at 9½@10½.

[illegible]

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE PLEASURE IN announcing to the Citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The ONGUENT is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any one who desires it, by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, &c., 24 William St., New York.

MERCANTILE HOTEL, 166, 168 & 170 Duane Street. NEW-YORK. Pleasantly situated, fronting Duane Park. Two blocks west of Broadway and continuous to steamboat and railroad landings. A point convenient for merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally. BOARD $1 50 PER DAY. Parlors and choice rooms for ladies, and for gentlemen with their families. D. K. READE.

Clear the Track!

ALL-WOOL MERINOS, Worth $1, which we will sell for 50 cts. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

VALENCIAS, Worth 44 cents, which we will sell for 12½ cts. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

5000 yds. Bleached Muslin, At five cents per yard. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

2000 yds. Gala Plaid, Worth 25 cts, at 12½ cents per yard. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

All of our Two Shilling Delaine at 12½ ... per yard. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

EMPRESS CLOTH, For 50 cts—worth $1. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY.

Call and examine the above named Goods. They are the best bargains in Dry Goods ever offered in this city. SHERWOOD & OAKLEY, 243 Superior St.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. RECOMMENDED BY THE LATE SIR ASTLEY COOPER, OF LONDON, AND DR. VALENTINE MOTT, OF NEW YORK. The acknowledged Heads of the Profession in either Hemisphere. The best Diuretic, Tonic, and Invigorant. The finest Extract of the ITALIAN JUNIPER BERRY. The Purest and most Costly Gin Extant. INDISPENSABLE TO FEMALES. INVALUABLE TO THE SICK. INCOMPARABLE FOR THE AGED.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. NEVER DEBILITATES. IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended. ... PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

ALSO, SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, COMPOUNDED WITH PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, AND PUT UP IN GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. ... PRICE 30 CENTS. THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

EVERY BODY'S FRIEND. EVERY BODY WILL USE PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. WE ASK THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE and the public to this long tested and unrivalled FAMILY MEDICINE. ... NEVER FAILING REMEDY ... THE PAIN KILLER ... Prices 25 cts., 50 cts and $1 per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the South and West, Cincinnati, O. ...

Universal, Universal, Is the Demand for DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS. The celebrated New England Remedy for HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH, LIVER OR BOWELS. ...

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. ... EVERY KIND OF HUMOR ...

G. SECHRIST'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

DON'T DELAY TO PURIFY THE BLOOD. DR. WEAVER'S Canker and Salt Rheum SYRUP ... Cerate or Ointment ...

March Appointments, 1861. DR. S. G. CLARK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON ... CURE OF CONSUMPTION ... Botanical Remedies.

Syracuse Medical Dispensary ... GUERNSEY'S BALM ... 1000 Canvassers Wanted ... BAKERS' FLOUR ...

CITY FACTS AND FANCIES

Short Scientific Lectures for Young People--(Continued.)

THE MOUTH.

"But if you mouth it as many of our players do."—SHAK.

MY HEARERS:—The mouth plays a most important part in the physical economy of man. We could hardly get along without it. Life don't lose all its attractions though we are deaf; deprive us of noses and we could exist, although the absence of those prominent organs would detract greatly from ones personal appearance, blind men have few enjoyments yet they live, but how could existence be supported with the mouth omitted? Seal up all the mouths and in ten minutes there wouldn't be a woman alive in the civilized world, simply because they couldn't talk. A woman will endure a week's privation from food if her tongue can only wag, but stop her talking and "the friends" may be invited to attend the final obsequies at once.

Abolish the mouth and several hundred thousand men who now obtain a livlihood in the whisky business would be compelled to earn an honest living. Come to think of it though, old soakers who have long been in the habit of inserting an enemy in their mouths to commit larceny on their cerebral formations would find some way to take their tods even were their mouths sewed up. They would put themselves "in soak" over night if they couldn't get it in any other way.

It is claimed by some that they can judge a persons character correctly by seeing his mouth. The fashion of allowing the beard to grow and conceal the mouth must have originated with some one who recognized the truth of this and desired to keep his true character from the world. I don't subscribe to the doctrine fully, yet can't deny that a large mouth gives a remarkable expression of *openness* to the human countenance. Men with large mouths are better orators than those who have small mouths, on the same principal that fluids can be poured out of big mouthed bottles with greater fluency than out of small ones. There are exceptions to this rule of course. Individuals are sometimes mistaken for natural orators when in fact they have only got big mouths for cold victuals.

Little need be said in favor of the mouth, for with few exceptions it is able to speak for itself. It is the medium through which words of friendship, of sympathy and of love are uttered as well as those of hate, anger and blasphemy. Emotions the most varied are associated with the human mouth. The culprit watches the *lips of the Judge with terrible anxiety as he is* about to pronounce a sentence that may give him his liberty or consign him to the gallows. The lover is transported with extatic joy as the mouth of his mistress gives forth those low, sweet utterances, too faint for other ears, which in trembling, hesitating accents, breath for the first time her maiden love, and as her lips meet his in that first rapturous kiss which seals their mutual declarations, Chaos itself might make its second and positively last appearance and it would be all unheeded.

My Youthful Hearers it is the earnest injunction of the subscriber that you will keep a close watch over your mouth and what it utters. Detail your lips to stand sentinel over your tongue that they may allow no vulgar or profane word to pass. If your neighbor insists upon putting the bottle to his own lips, I don't know that it is any of your business, but don't allow him to put it to yours.

JO BOWS

Flight of a Forger.

A young man named ROBERT S. MCCONNELL, son of a wealthy farmer in Washington County, Pa., has been committing some rather extensive forgeries of late. He bought a lot of cattle sheep and horses in Washington County on forged paper and last week took them to Pittsburgh where he is known to have realized $6,000 in money on their sale. The forgeries becoming known Col. BYERS, an officer of Washington County, and a Jeweler named BEAN living at Washington, the County Seat, of whom MCCONNELL had obtained two gold watches by fraud, previous to his flight, went in pursuit. On Tuesday last they heard of him at Wheeling and traced him from there to Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling where they came very near capturing him. As they were passing by a small Inn they accidentally discovered him sitting by a window writing. He saw them and instantly divining their purpose succeeded in making good his escape. Col. BYERS telegraphed at once to the Deputy Marshal at this point to intercept the fugitive if possible and then proceeded to Buffalo to watch for him in case he should elude Cleveland and go East. Mr. BEAN went to Detroit thinking to intercept him should he seek Canada. On Friday night last the Station Master at Euclid telegraphed to Supt. NOTTINGHAM that two men who had come from Newburgh in a buggy desired to have the *night Express stop for them at Euclid.* One of them was undoubtedly MCCONNELL who left the Pittsburgh train at Newburgh and proceeded to Euclid, fearing to come to Cleveland. The train stopped for them and MCKINSTRY telegraphed to BYERS at Buffalo to look out for them.

They left the train at Dunkirk, however, McK. has telegraphed to officers in New York to watch the California steamer that next sails, and it is his opinion that the forger is under arrest by this time.

It is believed that MCCONNELL has been carrying on a system of forging for a year past.—About a year ago a man now supposed to be him, obtained $600 at a bank in Washington, Pa., on a forged note.

His Turn to Laugh.

A well known Republican of this city, whom his intimates sometimes call "Patty," had his pocket picked during the Lincoln reception, of a wallet containing $25. In the evening at the Weddell his friends joked him about it a considerable he being an individual who had "travelled" elaborately and was supposed to be the wrong customer for a pickpocket to operate upon successfully. Chief among his tormentors was a shrewd, wide awake friend of his whom many will recognize by the title of "Grey Eagle." After enduring the latter's keen sarcasms, which the crowd laughed at, for some time the victim advised his friend to look after his own pocket-book. He did so and the blankness that overspread his heretofore grinning phiz told plainly that it was gone. It contained $151,50. It was "Patty's" turn to laugh then, which he did unsparingly.

Great Haul of Pickpockets.

Twenty-five pickpockets were arrested in Buffalo on Saturday and Monday, and lodged in jail. The *Republic* contains a list of thirty citizens who were relieved of their purses. Such an amount of pocket-picking has rarely been known as has occurred since the Presidential party left Springfield.

Years ago we established a rule never to go into a crowd with a large sum of money in our possession. That our pocket has never been picked we attribute to the fact that we have never varied from that rule. We cheerfully make it known for the benefit of our readers.

More Lincoln Victims.

ELYRIA, Feb. 18th, 1861.

FRIEND GRAY:—In enumerating the losses of the devotees of "Honest Old Abe" at Cleveland, I see that you have entirely overlooked this place. I hereby send you the names and the amount lost by them:

William H. Root,	$18 00
James Strong, (also petition for post office.)	15 00
J. H. Paddock,	20 00
All Republicans,	53 00

ONE WHO REMAINED AT HOME.

☞ SOLUTION.—Master HERMAN WOLF has sent in the following correct solution of the puzzle published in Friday's PLAIN DEALER:

11
5
3
1
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☞ "ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN!"—We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. HORACE L. HEGEMAN & Co., of New York, that the renowned "Stimulating Onguent" invented by Dr. BELLINGHAM for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are re-echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of *The London Punch.* See advertisement of Messrs. HEGEMAN & Co. in another column.

☞ THOMAS CANAN, who caused the death of a brother fireman recently at Detroit, by kicking him while in a state of intoxication, has been sentenced to the State Prison for 14 years.

ALWAYS SOMETHING

NEW,

AND YET IT GROWS MORE AND MORE

POPULAR

EVERY DAY.

THE

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Read what a distinguished Physician of St Louis says of it:

ST. LOUIS, July 10th, 1860.

O. J. Wood, Esq: Dear Sir—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin and at least one third gray. A few applications stopped its falling and in three week's time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in travelling the greater part of the time the past three years and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; however it proved by probing the matter that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

GOLD! GOLD!

GRAY'S GOLDEN

PAIN SEARCHER.

SOMETHING NEW.

ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE now in use, for the immediate relief of

SICK HEADACHE,

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

Neuralgia,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Spinal Affection,

Pains in the Stomach, Side or Back,

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT.

Asthma,
Diarrhœa,
Dysentery,
Cholera,
Chilblains,

Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Swelling Sprains,

CHAPPED HANDS, FELONS, SCALDS, &c.

INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONIALS.

CLEVELAND, June 1st, 18[illegible].

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Gray's Golden Pain Searcher, and find it one of the best articles in use for the purposes recommended, and cheerfully recommend it to those having Neuralgia or Rheumatic pains.

114 Bank St. G. W. STEWART, M. D.

CINCINNATI, June 16th, 1860.

This is to certify that I have cured pains of three years' standing with Gray's Golden Pain Searcher, when every thing else failed. GEORGE W. BURTON.

CLEVELAND, May 10th, 1860.

Mr. GRAY, Sir:—I have used a bottle of your Golden Pain Searcher, and can truly say I believe it to be a better article than I ever used, Perry Davis' Pain Killer not excepted. E. J. SHUMWAY.

CLEVELAND, O.

This is to certify that I have used Gray's Golden Pain Searcher, and can testify to its being the best medicine I have ever used for the immediate relief of pain. MRS. WOODWORTH.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5th, 1860.

This is to certify that I have used G. W. Gray's Golden Pain Searcher in my family for some months, and can truly say that for burns, Neuralgia, or any nervous affection I know not its equal and would not be without it on any consideration. C. ROBINSON, 201 Detroit St.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1, 1860.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Gray's Golden Pain Searcher in case of a violent Diarrhœa, and found it to give immediate relief, and I believe it to be a valuable medicine in many kinds of disease. DAVID ADAMS

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1860.

This is to certify that we have used Gray's Golden Pain Searcher, and can truly say we believe it to be the best medicine for the immediate relief of external and internal pains. D. A. STEPHENSON. P. SULLIVAN.

This certifies that I was induced by your Agent to try your Golden Pain Searcher for a swelled face. I was in great distress and could hardly speak. In two hours after applying the "Searcher" the pain and swelling had subsided and I could speak freely as ever. I can therefore freely recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Signed, MRS. YOUNG.

Truxton, N. Y., Jan 1861.